TUESDAY, MARCH 7, 1898.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for n mish to have rejected articles returned thry must in all cases send stamp for that purpose

Advertisements for THE WEERLY SCH. served to-morrow morning, must be handed in this even-ing before 6 o'clock

DEMOCRACY'S DECLARED PRINCIPLES.

Consensed from the Kational Democratic Platform of 1392, on office the Victory was Won.

Home rule; ladividual liberty; reststance to

TT. No Force bill; no Pederal interference in *** Economy in appropriations; no profigate

** Protection unconstitutional; no power in the Federal Covernment to Impose and colleet tariff duties, except for revenue only.

Trusts and combinations to be rigidly reg-VI. Coinage of both Gold and Silver; no dis-

erimination against either metal; the dollar and interchangeable value.

VII. Monest Civil Service Reform.

Mr. Herbert and the Navy.

The courtesy of the Senate is something we often hear about. There are occasional evidences, also, of a courtesy of the House, and to this we may now perhaps ascribe in part the satisfactory outcome of the new navy bill. There are three important differences between that bill as passed by the House before the announcement that Mr. HERBERT would be Secretary of the Navy and as the House agreed to it afterward.

The first of these is the addition of an item of \$300,000 for the expenses of the great naval review in May. We should be sorry to supcose that the House would in any case have failed wholly to make provision for those expenses. To invite the navies of all the world to a pageant in American waters and then refuse to pay the money needed for a creditable display of our own ships would have been a shabby business. Yet several Representatives were for doing just that thing, although Mr. HERBERT explained that the appropriation was mainly for the extra coal needed, the extra powder for salutes, the cost of bringing ships to New York for the pageant, the enlist ments of extra men for the war vessels, and the general preparations for the parade, and that only about one-twelfth part of it was for the entertainment of the invited guests. Even some members who advocated this appropriation did so with apologies, and Mr. BOUTELLE'S was one of the very few speeches that had the true ring, welcoming the great pageant as a good thing for the navy and the country, and as an appropriate honor to the immortal voyage and voyager of four centuries ago.

Accordingly, while it is probable that an appropriation would in any case have been made for this purpose, under other circumstances it might have come more grudgingly, or in diminished amount; or perhaps with conditions hampering to the navy and to the display. Probably the spectacle of an honored and popular Chairman of one of its important committees pleading for this, the first great feature of his expected career as a Cabinet officer, was not without its effect. The House concluded that this event should not be made on the part of our own navy a humiliating failure. It went further, and gave the full \$300,000 asked for.

A second gain was an increase in the number of new war ships authorized. The House had limited itself to one unarmored gunboat for river service in foreign waters. to cost not more than \$400,000. The Senate provided for four such vessels, as Secretary TRACY had recommended, and also for a submarine torpedo boat to cost not \$200,000. Had the House insisted upon its view the Chairman of the Naval Committee would have been restricted in new construction to one little craft: but the conference and Congress gave him three out of the four gunboats and also the sub marine boat, the cost of this last being taken out of an appropriation already made. The gunboats are all needed, and since they can be rapidly built, Secretary HEBBERT will be sure of adding to the navy three ver sels of his own construction during the next four years.

A third change made in the Navy bill was that of increasing the enlisted force from 8,250, as now, to 9,000 men. This gain was effected by making the number of apprentices 1,500 instead of 750. That exact change was recommended by Secretary TRACY over three years ago, in his report for 1889 There has long been a need of more men for the navy, on account of the construction of new ships. It is true that the old ones drop out as the new come in; but the dern vessels average larger displacements, have heavier batteries, and carry a greater amount of machinery. Vessels ordered to foreign service have often been delayed until their complements could be got together by drawing upon other ships or by other means. Commodore RAMSAY, the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, advised an increase of the men and boys to 10,000. The apprentices must all, under the law be American boys, so that here is another step toward having American ships manned

Thus it turns out that the Navy bill, which had threatened in its original form to handicap Secretary HERBERT, now gives him a good start in his new career. The growth of the pavy will not be checked. It will continue to add protection to the people and prestige to the flag.

The Exit of John. JOHN WANAMAKER'S last or next to the last exhibition of himself was the concoction of the following neat little letter of thanks

to every Postmaster in the United States: "I desire officially to recognize the important service you have rendered as Postmaster under the Admini tration of President Harmson. Whatever has been accomplished in the advancement of the service has only been possible through fidelity and zeal of those associated with the Fostmaster-General. In making this acknowledgment of your valuable assistance. I beg that in the future, whether in or out of office, you will com tinue your interest in the postal service and study to promote in every way its extension and improvement.

The assertion that every Postmaster rendered "important" service under the HAR-RISON Administration has the true Wana makerian unction, and is worthy of Postmaster-General whose own important service has been the introduction of a postage stamp that bids fair to ruin the tempers and salivary glands of the American people Yet we should have been disappointed in JOHN if he had not written this letter. He uld not have been truly himself in his exit. He has now every one of these Postcontinue their interest in JOHN WANA- of a veritable capital city, but it is still a

MAKER's establishment, and to study to promote its extension and improvement.

As the Hon. BENJAMIN HARRISON reviews is Administration, we wonder with what feelings he contemplates the Hon. JOHN WANAMAKER. "Damaged" and "Great Reduction" became the labels of that Administration the day that Cheap Jours took office. WANAMAKER has made a good thing out of the Administration. What did Gen. HARRISON make out of WANAMARER?

There is only one JOHN WANAMAKER, for tunately, and no Republican politician will want any more. There are plenty of humbugs in the world, but the Holy Humbug is among the worst.

The Natural History Museum.

Before the trustees of the Natural History Museum again present plans for the approval of the Park Board, they are bound to consider this point:

When it was finally determined to discontinue the use of Manhattan Square as a park, and build upon it. for the purpose of accommodating a museum, the first thing thought of was to arrange for the most rational and economical use of the ground consistent with the needs of an exhibition. The city's plan for the museum building, formulated and decreed in 1872 after long and intelligent study, can be said to admit of no alteration. At least, no alter native has been offered which, like the official plan, fills the requirements of the case, and it is difficult to conceive how any such alternative can be devised. Thirty-two hundred running feet of building, in round figures, were provided for in the scheme first chosen and begun, 2,200 in the grand quadrangle designed to form the facade upon the street, and 1,000 feet in the fourarmed interior cross. After a certain amount of land had been left open by setting back the northern and southern fronts from the street line in order to give fitting dignity to their approach, not a foot was spared for the purposes of building.

The plan lately submitted by the trustees, doubtless without the rigid examination previously bestowed upon the subject by the city officials assigned to study it, would cut the structure down from 3,200 running feet to 2,200, while enclosing and monopolizing the same broad area of park space Their plan conclusively stops the further building of the cross, and if the section al ready erected is to be subjected to the reckless and violent stultification threatened by the new lecture hall, it will inevitably have to be torn down, not upon any debatable issue of architectural taste, but in obedience to the pressure of architectural common sense.

Manhattan Square is worth in money over \$5,000,000. The trustees would render a portion of it that must be valued at least at a million and a half, substantially useless Is the city's land to be appropriated to buildings and then treated regardless of economy in space? If the Natural History Society doesn't expect to need all the room originaily dedicated to its collections, a por tion of it can be transferred to other parties. There is no lack of worthy enterprises, private or public, that could occupy the area of Manhattan Square with general advantage. Certainly New York has no land to throw away.

Whatever plans may be hereafter sub mitted, they should be prepared in the fixed understanding that the cruciform scheme laid out by the city must be respected and preserved. That can no more be abandoned than a great room can be put in a public building and then scaled up.

Intoxication at the Inauguration. We regret to learn from the private reports of visitors returning from Washingon, that the amount of conspicuous drunkenness there on Saturday last made the Inauguration of President CLEVELAND uppleasantly and uphappily remarkable. Never before, these thoroughly trustworthy observers tell us, had they seen so much intoxication in an American town and or

the occasion of a public celebration It seems that the complete and deplorable collapses as a consequence of undue alcoholic indulgence were so numerous that ambulances were obliged to travel through the streets of the capital picking up the fallen, who lay in gutters and in other uncomfortable and dangerous places. The ravages wrought by flery liquor on that memorable day struck our friends as so appalling, and, to the great credit of our people, as so unusual, that they are at a loss to account for the extraordinary occurrence The victims of strong drink, too, represented the people of the country generally They came from no one part of the Union but from North and South, East and West for the vast crowd present in Washington was attracted thither from every direction and under the common impulse of patriotic sentiment and partisan zeal.

It was indeed an occasion of profound significance. The Inauguration of President CLEVELAND signalized the return of the Democracy to full control of the Federal Government for the first time in thirty-two years, and naturally and properly Demo crats everywhere made the day a feast day If, therefore, in the exuberance of their spirits some of those of them who jour neyed to Washington indulged in convivi ality to a somewhat unusual degree they allowed themselves a latitude which was pardonable, but not pruden tial, under the circumstances. For the spectacles which provoked so much pain and surprise in our informants and led them to contrast the Inauguration so unfavorably with the distinguished order and sobriety of our own vastly more numerously attended Centennial and Columbian celebrations, were not an indication of a prevalent tendency to intoxication in this country, but rather a sad demonstration of the unfitness of Washington to accommodate so great a crowd of visitors. Moreover, the dreadfully inclement weather assisted powerfully in producing the lamentable result.

It is true that New York at all times in the ordinary course of its life, and even on occasions like the two mentioned, is remarkable for its prevalent sobriety, as compared more particularly with London, but also with the great American towns general ly. Doubtless, if the Inauguration could have occurred here, the linancial and commercial capital of the Union, the instances of intoxication witnessed would have been much fewer proportionately if not actually than they were at Washington. But even here they would have been many more than under the circumstances of the Centennial and Columbian celebrations, so disagreeable was the weather of Saturday and so provocative of drinking both as a means of aising the spirits of the famishing crowd and as a method of fortification against the chilling storm. In New York, however, the throngs of visitors would have had abundant opportunities to brace themselves up by the better way of eating. At Washington the facilities for obtaining food were in sufficient, though the supply of intoxicat-

ing drink seemed to be exhaustless. Washington is not the slow-going place masters on his list, and he invites them to I it once was. It is taking on the character

place where the business enterprise is not elastic enough to accommodate itself to the extraordinary requirements of an occasion like the memorable Inauguration of President CLEVELAND and the formal return of the Democracy to power after exclusion for a generation.

In other words, the jubilant Democrats who got drunk at Washington last Saturday were victims of inadequate provisions for their proper refreshment in weather so inclement, rather than pitiable examples of chronic vicious tendencies. Not being able to get enough to eat they drank too much, as they could easily do under such circumstances. Moreover, their physical discomforts because of the terrible weather drove them to the whiskey bottle, and they succumbed to its baleful power, overtaxing their capacity for drink, though they may not have exceeded the allowance which under other circumstances they could have carried gracefully. They simply made a pardonable miscalculation, forgetting their neculiar situation.

It must also be remembered that the Republicans at Washington last Saturday had good reason for depression of spirits. The nucleus of the population of the Federal capital is the body of Government officenolders, and at present all of them are of that party. It is reasonable to assume, therefore, that the extraordipary amount of drunkenness witnessed by our shocked informants must have occurred largely among these discomfited and foreboding Republicans. The louder the shouts of the triumphant Democracy, the lower must have been the sinking of their hearts, and if they sought fleeting consolation in the intoxicating bowl, we may lament their folly in overlooking the increase of sorrow they were bringing to themselves as a consequence of their intemperance, but we cannot denounce them as especially flagrant examples of the weakness of human nature. They were in low spirits, poor fellows. They knew very well that there was little reason for hope in them because of President CLEVELAND'S naugural declaration that the offices belong of right to intrinsic fitness rather than mere partisan zeal, for such fitness must be as much more in quantity among the victorious Democrats as these are more numerous than the vanquished Republicans.

The Literary Style of Secretary Morton.

We have perused with considerable interest a paper on the early history of Nebraska. written by Mr. CLEVELAND's Secretary of Agriculture. This paper appears in Volume of the "Transactions and Reports of the Nebraska State Historical Society," of which Secretary Morton is, or was recently, the President. The essay was read to the sodety by Mr. Morron on Jan. 13, 1891, a little

nore than two years ago. Secretary Morron's prose style is much more artificial, elegant, and poetic than that of his predecessor, Uncle JERRY RUSK, who uses plain Saxon words for the most part, and uses them with force if not always with precision.

The theme of Mr. Morron's historical essay is an alleged combination of corrupt egislation and accident by which Omaha became the capital of Nebraska in 1855, instead of the village of Bellevue, in Sarpy county, ten miles further down the Missouri River. Bellevue is an insignificant village which the gazetteers dispose of in less than half a dozen lines. It possesses four churches, a high school, and a manufactory of beehives. And yet, according to Secretary MORTON, it is the natural gateway to the great Platte Valley, and but for accident and scandalous bribery the Pacific Railroad would have entered Nebraska at that point and Bellevue would have become in the course of years all that Omaha is The accident was the sudden now. death of FRANCIS BURT, Governor of the Territory, who had established his capital at Bellevue, and intended to convene the first Territorial Legislature there. The bribery alleged by Secretary Morton occurred when this same Legislature, having been convened at Omaha by Buur's Territorial Secretary, acting as his successor. voted to make Omaha the political capital, commercial metropolis of the future State. Listen now to Secretary Morron's reflections on Bellevue's loss and Omaha's gain : the passage gives a very good idea of his

best prose style: " liow like the wind, the cloud, the variableness of the moods of a mere child, are the building up of cities and States and the social and political positions of persons. The death of a man unknown to fame—merely the Gov ernor of a frontier Territory three hundred miles be wond the terminus of the furthest Western reaching railroad—on a calm, sunshiny day in October, 1854, a the old log mission house in Bellevue, changed th ourse of the commerce of a continent from its natura to an artificial channel. Some of the contented an well-to-do farmers of Sarpy county, in the country in the vicinity of Believue, would have been mil-lionaires to-day, and some of Omaha's millionaires would have been now comfortable and wholesom farmers upon the very lands which are covered with pavements and the beautiful creations of modern architecture, had Governor Buay only lived a few years longer. Then the vast blocks of buildings, the paver streets, the puff of the engine, the music of the forge and the glars of the furnace, and the constant hum of contented industry would have embellished and ant-mated Believie. And from Omaha farms the golden corn would have been garnered, while the hymns of tranguil enjoyment ascended from its rural homes But history will make no record illustrating the mero ceasing of a breath, the more stopping of the pulsation of a single heart, which made plougumen of possible plutocrats as Bellevue, and plutocrats of possible ploughmen at Omaha."

But the remarks of Secretary Monros concerning this historical episode are not confined to its purely sentimental aspects He sternly demands that the truths of his tory shall be written, no matter who is hurt, and that the scoundrels who corruptly deprived Bellevue of the magnificent future which was its natural right, and who were bribed to lay the foundations for the fortunes of the Omaha millionaires shall be dragged into the light and pilloried before the world:

"History must ignore, utterly and absolutely, all idea of what ought to have been, and record what was will cruej and unrelenting fidelity. If a city was located established, built up because legislaters were bribed to vote it the capital of the Commonwealth, history should so state, notwithstanding moralists and mothers have been teaching for generatious that nothing thus cre ated can continuously thrive and grow. If grea estates now centested among numerous heirs some of them of the highest social and political prominence in the Union—originated in the price of a corrupt successor in the first Territorial Legislature of Nebrasko, Just and good history should show and illuminate the vicious fur.

"History to-day seems at times like a huckster. His-tory to-day tenders in her Imperishable annals too often the highest places to the lowest mental and moral men, C. O. D. History seems to be dealing too much with reputation, too little with characte much with the ideal and too little with the real. A mountain tops on the Atlantic coast and sweeping to the zenith pours at last the full effugence of its noon day radiance into all the remotest valleys and gorges of the sarth, lighting up alike the beautiful and the repulsive, so should history, with equal impartiality light up the good and the bad of every generation, gild ing the one and exposing the other, by the full glare o the blazing truth.

This is extraordinary rhetoric. Uncle JERRY RUSK could never have written it. accomplished as he is with the hoe and hay-But what is the name of the particu lar individual whose infamy Mr. CLEVE-LAND'S Secretary of Agriculture desires to expose in the full glare of the blazing truth? More than one great fortune has originated

in Omaha real estate values. There is litigation, as we have no doubt, concerning more

than one such fortune. What is the name of the "corrupt an cestor" whose bribed vote laid the foundation of the Omaha estate which "heirs of the highest social and political promin in the Union" are now contesting? Mr. CLEVELAND'S Secretary of Agriculture has said either too much or too little.

Mr. Goldwin Smith and the Toronto

Tories. Unable to check by fair means the sprea of Canadian opinion in favor of continental union, the Toronto Tories are resorting to social persecution. At a meeting of the St George's Society of that city held on March 3, a resolution was passed censuring Mr. GOLDWIN SMITH, one of its life members, for openly expressing his conviction that the interests of Canadians would be advanced by political fusion with the United States.

To appreciate the contemptible bigotry of this proceeding, we should recall the object of the St. George's Society, bearing in mind that the Toronto institution is but one of many affiliated associations bearing the same name. These associations were formed exclusively for benevolent purposes and without the slightest reference to political sympathies. Never before has any one of them attempted to comment on any member's opinions or to influence the vot of any member at the ballot box. It is not even a condition of membership in these societies that an applicant should be a British subject. On the contrary, their organization stretches across the border and includes associations in the United States as well as Canada. These societies are primarily formed for

the relief and comfort of distress. At the same time, it is true enough that one practical effect of membership has been to keen alive in the hearts of those who recognize England as their mother the memory of land which is the object of their love and pride. It is ridiculous to suppose that Mr. GOLDWIN SMITH needed the stimulus of such an association to feel and to express profound attachment to his native country One of the main grounds on which he advocates continental union is that it would extinguish a fruitful source of irritation and controversy between the two sea-divided sections of the Anglo-Saxon race. That is a matter of tremendous import to international peace and civilization, and by the side of it, Mr. GOLDWIN SMITH has scarcely thought it worth while to name the purely commercial fact that England would gain money, and not lose it, by relinquishing her nominal control of the Canadian Dominion. From the view-point of an English patriot who thoroughly knows the history of the last hundred years, and who is, therefore, qualified to detect the germs of future trouble, nothing could more greatly redound to the welfare and security of his mother country than the healing of the schism of the Anglo-Saxon race upon this continent. Mr. Goldwin Smith may well say to his Tory critics at Toronto: "If this

be treason, make the most of it." It is by constitutional means and with the consent of the mother country that Mr. GOLDWIN SMITH, in common with many other Canadians, is seeking the reunion of the English-speaking race in North America. It is not even pretended by the Toronto Tories that he or those Canadians with whom he is associated have sought to bring about such reunion by means other than constitutional, or without the consent of Great Britain. If there were the slightest pretext for a charge of unconstitutional agitation, we may be sure that the charge would be brought. That is evident from the virulence with which Mr. Goldwin SMITH has been for years assailed by the Empire, the Tory organ published at Toronto. On one occasion that newspaper un dertook to connect his name with a treasonable trausaction by the publication of a document which it pretended to have obtained from a printer who had betrayed the confidence of his office. By a recovery of the genuine document Mr. SMITH was able to prove the Empire's imputation to be pased upon a flagrant forgery.

The disgust with which this fabrication was regarded by decent men caused the rabid Tories of Toronto to observe for a time more caution in their attacks on Mr. GOLDWIN SMITH. Of late their caution seems to have been tempered by cowardice; for the adverse resolution moved in the St. George's Society was not introduced until Mr. Surra was known to have left Toronto in pursuance of his custom to go southward in winter for his health. It has been behind his back that a campaign of defamation has been carried on by men who absurdly fancy themselves counterparts of English gentlemen, unaware that gentlemen in all countries are as careful of the honor of others as they are of their own.

The St. George's Society of Toronto canot degrade Mr. Goldwin Salta by allowing itself to be made the engine of party raneor and personal malice. It has dis honored itself, however, by injecting political intrigue and bigotry into an association organized for charitable and benignant ends.

Some Erring Kentuckians.

"Some poor fellows are here from our State who will be most sadiy disappointed," writes the Rev. GREEN CLAY SMITH from Washington to our estcemed Kentucky contemporary, the Danville Advocate They have not the get-up and looks that Mr. CLEVELAND will take a fancy to, and they had just as well go home now. They are spending what little money they have, foolishly. You can hear the statement on every street corner: 'I have always been a good hard-fighting Democrat, and should have something."

The Rev. GREEN CLAY SMITH'S account of the condition and expectation of these citizens of Kentucky is interesting because it shows either on his part or theirs gross misconception of Mr. CLEVELAND'S theory of the relation between him and the persons who hold office under his Administration. What Mr. SMITH means by the get-up and looks that Mr. CLEVELAND will take a fancy to," we fail to understand. There was a theory at one time that Mr CLEVELAND preferred men of bulk and port, but obviously it would be impossible to pick out officeholders on the plan applied to Prussian grenadiers

It happens, to be sure, that the Hon. WIL SON SHANNON BISSELL is a good man, weighing 275 pounds, and that the Hon. RICHARD OLNEY bends the daisles where he steps; and we have seen the assertion made that the Secretary of the Interior is a man of weight; but as the Hon. DANIEL SCOTT LAMONT, who would scarce make a paper weight for Mr. SHAN NON, is as great in the councils of Mr. CLEVELAND as any one, the idea that physcal presence is the determining consideration in Mr. CLEVELAND's appointments to office, is without basis. On the other hand, unless little men are the favored sort, why should Kentuckians be downcast? are the surviving race of giants, and their

ooks are something to be proud of. Their "get-up," while freer perhaps than Mr. OLNEY or the New York men are used to, is decorative and distinguished. Mr. CLEVE-LAND doesn't select men for their clothes. nor would he be selected himself on that

We are not surprised, however, to find the Rev. GREEN CLAY SMITH'S friends fall into the error of supposing that their clothes or their good looks would be seriously scanned by Mr. CLEVELAND; for they have fallen into the much grosser error of supposing that they are to get office because they have been good, hard-fighting Democrats. This is a civil service reform Administration; and, besides, Mr. CLEVE-LAND's view that there is absolutely no connection between service to a political party and holding office is perfectly well known, and his carrying out that view is to be expected. More than once before the Inauguration he made public declaration of his peevishness with office seekers; and the gentlemen from Kentucky or anywhere else who are in Washington for the purpose of trying to importune him for office will save time, money, and temper by going home. They have a perfect right to ask for office, and it is the sound Demoeratic theory that the victors should have the spoils; but the Democratic party by reelecting Mr. CLEVELAND has shown that it has forgiven his theory of officeholding. or regards the question of offices as only subordinate and uninfluential. The vast and far-reaching change of economic policy to be made, naturally engrosses attention; and it is possible enough that during Mr. CLEVELAND'S Administration there will be little changing of Republican for Democratic Federal officeholders. There can be no just ground of complaint if such shall be the case. So long as Mr. CLEVELAND is faithful to the platform, his

vice, are a small matter. Gentlemen from Kentucky who appreciate their own interests in the matter of getting office will stay at home and wait for the office to call on them. The constitutional theory of taxation has nothing to do with the offices any way. The Atlanta Constitution Invites us to pay some attention to "the Hon. BOLIVAR BESHEARS of the Flatwoods." It is a pleasant idea, and we will try to look after it as soon as we get through with some more important duties.

private and personal views, as to the dis-

junction of party activity from public ser-

It was always Mr. CLEVELAND's misfortune be amicied with an extraordinary number of fool Well, what of it? Doesn't he get there all tho samo?

the Hon. DINK BOTTS!

In all the musty pages of history only one man appears whose luck was just as wonderful as President CLEVELAND'r. That man was the Hon. RICHARD WHITTINGTON, and he had a good cat.

The roots what write about nump's an' them things.
An' driads an' goddesses ham't got un sense.
— Toure Blude.

This is true enough, but it should be exlended to cover pretty nearly the whole outfit of poetry writers. Generally speaking the poligious, the sentimental, the herole, the patriotic, and the homely poetry that is diffused through the weekly press especially, is goodygoody, limping, and tedious. Only now and then do we strike a poem that has ideas in it. with genuine originality, true imagination. and a sound ear for music

Mr. D. G. SPORT makes a highly timely proposition:

"The sporting news in Tax Fes this morning is of absorbing interest. Can you not arrange to have the Scranton gamecock pitted against the ulen tove bear and give your readers a special report of the battle Splendid! The Scranton gamecock may be great, but as for the Glen Cove boar, though se haven't seen him, we believe he's a whale We'll stand by him. Bring on your gamecock.

WHERE IS THE HON. DING BLAT Nearly Two Days Overdue -- Anxlety in Islin To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: This is a p'oture of Ding Blat, the clam digger here, who claims to be related to Hoke Smith



Kobody ever heard of Ding until Hoke was called to the Cabinet, but since that happened he's spent all his time hanging around Clock's grocery store telling peo-ple how be came to be Hoke's cousin. Nobody believed im when he said he was going to Washington, bu Wednesday be bought a box of paper collars and a new suit at Clock's and took the 10:45 that night from Babylon for New York. We are going to give him a reception when he gets back as good as that send-of hey gave Hoke in Atlanta.

Larga.—The Hon. Ding Blat has not yet returned from the Inauguration. Nothing has been heard of him, and his many friends in islip are getting anxious. The Hon. Ding Blat is now more than forty-seven hour Isur, L. I., March 7.

Precholder Smith and His Views of Kissing.

A JERSEY POET VINDICATED.

To the Editor of The Sus—Sir: The poem published in the Sunday Sex of this date, entitled "The Kissing Girls of California," and credited to the San Francisco New-Later, was published more than two years ago in the Jersey City Heraid. It was written by Freehold-er Adam G. Smith of Jersey City, and so great did his fame become through the poem that the local papers printed a sketch of Freeholder Smith's life, at the same time illustrating the article with a picture of him. I write this, not only that Freeholder Smith shall not e robbed of his fame, but also to denounce the theft of the lines by the News-Leter. Mr. James Luby, the editor of the Jersey City News, copied the same poem from the Jersey City Herald about two years ago, and he will support my charge of plagiarism against the News-Louise. Yours truly. Gus HUMBROCK.

How The Sun's War Cry Elected Cleveland From the Philadelphia Press.

It was the rolling up of 700,000 majority for

Cleveland in the sixteen Southern States that

enabled the Democrats to claim a plurality

for Mr. Cleveland. The Goodness of a Great Man. From the Pinchergh Disputch.
It is understood that Mr. Hoke Smith is too big and good-natured a man to bear malice against those people who have been making themselves ridiculous by attempting to poke fun at him in efforts to conceal

From the Philadelphia Prov. lightful obserfulness filled the store yesterday.

their gross ignorance of his illustrious identity.

NEW POLITICS.

Will Gresham Dominate the Cabinet?-Mr. Cleveland's Official Newspaper-Jerry East. WASHINGTON, March 6.-The place which Gresham holds in Mr. Cleveland's confidence is shown by a circumstance which has no attracted much attention. It is known that Grosham was lately summoned by Cleveland to come to Lakewood in the shortest time. The Judge was working night and day to get ready to leave Chicago to enter on his duties as Secretary of State at Washington, it even then being certain that he could not be pres ent at the inauguration. Dropping everything and adjourning the court for a few days, the Judge obeyed the summons. What the President elect wanted of Gresham was his opinion whether or not, should there be an occasion, the Secretary of the Treasury could, under the law, do a certain thing regarding bonds. In three minutes Gresham off hand enlightened the President elect, and on the first train started back to Chicago. This incident derives its significance from the fact that, although the prospective Secretary of the Treasury, Carlisle, who is one of the very ablest lawvers in the country and has paid much attention to this very question. at Cleveland's elbow, aithough land at the moment had selected, if he had not announced, his Attorney-General, whom h would naturally consult on matters of that suffice, and he was sent for, even though it was on a question outside of the line of duties to which his future position in the Administraion related. It shows the confidence Cleveland

tion related. It shows the confidence Cleveland has in Gresham, and goes far toward indicating the power which the becretary of State, who has always ranked as a lienublican, is likely to have in the Administration.

The Sun does well to quote from the Philadelphia Leager. To show what Mr. Cleveland thinks and will do in contrast with the Chicago platform on the tariff question. If any one will pay attention to what the Ledger has to say on other questions, more especially the finances, there will be no need of going further as to his intentions. No person will be a more welcome visitor at the White, House than Mr. Davis, who is Mr. Childs's editor-in-charges. No one need have any sort of fear that in going to the Ledger for the first intimation of "present intentions and dawning purposes" a mistake will be made. No other journal can claim this distinction.

Many good Democrate who came to Wash-instein and the first of the first intention can claim this distinction. the first intimation of "present intentions and dawning purposes" a mistake will be made. No other yournal can claim this distinction. Many good bemocrats who came to Washingron rules! by the idea of obtaining recognition by way of an official position, in return for long and faithful service in the party and faithful devotion to Democratic principles, have returned home. The reason for this retracing of steps grows mainly out of what has been learned as to Mr. Cleveland's intentions. A case in point is that of a Democrat from a Southern State, whose claim for reward there was no disputing, and who convinced himself that, to begin with, any change in the office he wanted would be slow, if at all. Next, he concluded that his own reast services would tend to hurt instead of helping him: in fact, that faltifulness to the party would be deemed "offensive partisanship," therefore injurious. As regards appointments in general, especially the better positions, the belief prevails that it is the unexpected that is going to happen.

Uncle Jerry liusk, as he is lond of heing styled, wishes it to be understood he intends to return to the pursuit of agriculture in Wisconsin, more especially to growing hogs, eattle, and hay. "I follow farming for profit, not as a sentiment," says he. He asserts that he soes a good prospect shead for agricultural this great and during the last four years. He does not exactly say that he will hold himself in read ness to do a good deal more four years hence as the head of the Government, but the out of mind, though he will be considerably removed from sight in his Wisconsin home, for he will four time to time he heard from in connection with agricultural literature.

The logic of liusk's growth as a public character is something striking, since he turned his back on Garriehla and botino for the non-infilliment of promises about a certain unimportant office he wanted, to return to Wisconsin to run for Governor. Four turnes Governor of that state, all the while the choice of his First of all we say. Let justice to readered to

fulfilment of promises about a certain unimportant office be wanted, to return to Wisconsin to run for Governor. Four times Governor of that state, all the while the choice of his party there for President, the first Secretary of Agriculture, retiring therefrom with special distinction, it is not unreasonable that he should have his eye out for future honors while he grows hogs and cattle for a living on his farm in the Northwest. Although he experiences undisguised disappointment at the expulsion from rower of his party, he has an n from power of his party, he has an kaule I-told-you-so look as he bids

Where Her Various Statesmen Ponder.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 3.-It has come to be accepted among politicians here that Isaac P. Gray has been booked for the Mexican mission. Ex-Governor Gray himself has imparted the information to some of his intimate friends, and a Democratic leader who speaks by the card says the information is correct. The story goes that a few weeks ago, before

the Cabinet had been completed, three Demo cratic leaders went to Lakewood to present the claims of Governor Gray for a Cabinet place. The gentlemen were informed by Mr. Cleveland that it had been his desire to take Governor Gray into the Cabinet, but that the geography of the situation and other considerations had made it impossible to gratify Mr. Gray's Catinet ambition.

President Cleroland said he had in minda place commensurate with Governor Gray's

President Cleveland said he had in mind a place commensurate with Governor Gray's services and merits, and suggested the Montezuman capital. The President's visitors vouched for it that the Blexican mission would be satisfactory to Governor Gray, and among the circle of his intimate friends it has been taken as settled.

In the discussion that followed it cropped out that S. f. Morsa was a candidate for Gen. New's place as Consul to London, but was informed that this place, soon after the election, had been set aside for Gen. Patrick Collins. Mr. Morsa was then notified that the Liverpool Consulship, worth \$15,000 a year, was at his disposal, but he was not inclined to regard the offer with approbation.

Later, when Mr. Morsa signified his willing ness to go to Liverpool, he was told that his course, when the matter was proposed, was taken as a declination, and that the Liverpool Consulship in the mean time had been offered to ex-Gov. Campbell of Ohio and the offer accepted. The statement was made that in place of the Liverpool Consulship Mr. Morsa hai been offered the italian mission, and that he had it under consideration.

Mr. Shanklin's place in the new Administration had not been fixed. He had not signified what he wanted or if he wanted anything. It was indicated that Mr. Shanklin stood very high with Mr. Cleveland, and that any reasonable favor that he might as would be granted.

Are There Too Many Preachers ! To the Epiton of Tax Sex-Sic. You ask if the supply

of clergymen is excessive. Persons of ordinary intelligence will answer Yes. The Christian Enquirer says yes, and it ought to know. Nowadays a preacher cannot get a job unless he has an unnatural and sensa tional style of logic. Men like the late Mr. Peeche could command a pulpit anywhere, as he had the knack of catering to the whims of those who went to hear bim. It is not every man who presents himself in a pulpit that can hold a crowd spellbound, especially if hat crowd he rich, and I'm sure poor people cannot af-ord to live in the vicinity of a church where the rich

do congregate. Parhiamatele preachers are scarce. A preacher in any of the Protestant denominations who has a poor parish will not remain there very long if he can possibly better binself. He will always he on the lookout for something with more money in l. In fact, some preachers will re-main out of a job in preference to working among poor people. Clergymen who control great salaries are gener ally those who have struck out a peculiar path of their own regardless of the authorities of their Church, each man interpreting the Scriptures to suit the follies of his rich patrons.

You cannot blams the poor carpenter or house painter for trying his hand at it, but I'm afraid he will not have much show with those who point to their check books when looking for a spiritual adviser When a congregation of rich men and women want a certain preacher, he is invited to give a sample ser-men. If is pleases, he is offered so much a year to keep up that style.

We are told in the Scriptures that the devil led our Saviour to the top of a high mountain and told him that all the kingdoms of the earth should be his if he would fall down and adore him. There are too many clergy men of this sort, and they ought to be driven out like the money changers in the temple. A great many preachers who are kling about are too lazy to try something else. There is no doubt about it that there is a decided gint in the clerical market. What is the is a decided gint in the cierceal market.

remedy? As long as they properly conduct themselve the law cannot interfere. Yours respectfully.

Joan McNeurr.

Doubt Bisappearing.

From the Detroit Tribune.

It appears to be pretty thoroughly establible Smith is a condition and not a theory. Definite Enough.

Jack-I may kine you though Life.

Ferdita (blushingly)—Seme time in the future, Jack.
Jack (eagerty)—When the future, Jack.
Ferdita—Day before to morrow

-In New York the trains on the elevated railroad always creep around the curren. In Brooklyn they, always forn them at a rush. That is one thing, any way, in which Brooklyn is not clow. —An observant sporting man of this town notes that

of the two doctors Austin Filmt, the younger is not offering the heavier odds. The sign of one reads "Dr. Austin Flint, 10 to 1," that of the other "Dr. Flint, Jr.,

-This is not a military country, and officers of the army and nave take care not to be found in uniform when off duty. The proper active for a social affair of official characacter is, of course, full dress uniform, but no officer appears at a private gathering in such attire If he can avoid it.

If Decan avoid it.

One of the lecturers in the free course at the public schools of this city was complimented a few nights ago by the janiter. That functionary said: "That was a nighty good thing. It was the best we've had here this People liked it toe. Beats the others." Then is added with perfect simplicity; "his the only one

-New York and Brooklyn are contrasted in nothing better then in their claus. The Brooklynite uses his club as an occasional laxury, save in summer time, when the absence of his lamily gives him the excusfor d ning there. It is usual with Brooklyn clubs to pro vide a ladies' dining room, and the really loving hue boud and father likes especially to indulge his wife and daughters in the dissipation of a dinner at the

-Much of the cheap lewelry worn by the colored so extended in this manufacture that the product cost very little more than the raw material; it wholesale at ridiculous rates and retails at prices that brings it within the reach of the poorest. Rings coat for manu-facture a fraction of a ceut, and clabotate jewels only a few cents each.

-A smoker usually considers himself free of the deck on a cassanger steamer at sea, but the loo lout does not want him in the forward part of the ship at night. easeings who was amoking a free-burning cigar in rout of the wheel bouse of a coastwise vesselone revening was startled by an angre growl from the Cap-tain: Don't burn a olgar like that out there. You've got a fire like a mast-head light. It intercers with ceing" Fifteen minutes later the Captain was on here smok ng the same kind of a cigar. But, then, he

...The severe cold and deep snows have caused many wild antiquie to venture wear settlements in the orthwest, and afforded excellent opportunities for several days ago at Orting, Wash, Feveral recent in stances are noted of cougars entering farm enclosures, and one of these animals ventured close to a farmcourse was killed and the mate was also shot pear the same house the same week

-Since the great caves of this country were turned into abow places a ciose watch has to be kept on visitors to prevent their annexation of stalactites, "cave acorns," gypsum crystals, and other curious and beau-tiful formations. Not even the broken stalactites lying about the floor can be appropriated, for these are gathered and sold by the owners or lessees of these oles in the ground. The slabs out from cross sections of stalagmites are beautiful when polished, as they show concentric bands of brown, yellow, gray, cream, and greentab white, like agates. ...To most people cemeteries are mournful places.

There are several thousand Germans in the Eastern Dis-trict of Brooklyn who don't find them so, for it is their custom on Sundays and holidays, in pleasant weather, to go out to Uspress Itills or Evergreens with lunet nakets and bottled beer and tave a right pleasant time. Their children tumble about the grass and enjoy the flowers and the birds and they never injure the headstones. Probably to these picnickers the burial ground serves all the purposes of a park, for Prospect Park is a long way from the big German quarter of the -Bob the atrong althor-baired Eaktmo dor brought

from Behring Sex around South America by the United States ship Yorktown, seemed to believe himself as home in his own Arctic regions on reaching New York He was delighted with the snow storm that came o the snow. Bob is thoroughly good paraged and on the best possible terms with his shipmates. He had a hard and tried to keep cool by lying in the fron-shod water ways on deck.

-An actor who has "been out" in companies that had a limited repertory, requiring him to play two o three parts for a season and sometimes for a couple of seasons, declares that the effect on him of repeating the old speeches night after night was that the audience was learning them by heart. He says: "We were tray eiling all the time, of course, but after a while is seemed as if we were playing to the same people, and hat they were merely hatening to see how we would seliver lines that they know like the alphabet. I actually used to feel like stopping in the middle of performance and apologizing, as if I were a negro minetrel caught in the act of repeating a regular Jos

midsummer a really perfect mirage on the Delaware coast, between the breakwater and a little watering place called Rehoboth, five or at miles below. Ebortly after leaving Rehoboth by land one seems to see, three or four hundred yards inland from the beach, a glassy are reflecting in its still waters the hotels at Reboboth Who know the place can scarce disbelieve the evidence of their eves, as the shore of the sea appears to be only a few hundred feet away. It slowly melts at one's approach, however, until only clear puddles aprear in the hollows, and these, too, vanish draws nearer.

-John V. L. Finter, whom the vengeance of Senator Gorman has effectually overtaken, is a namesake of John Van Lear McMahon, a famous old lawyer of Balti-more, who declined many offices at the hatels of Maryland, including the United States Senatorship, wrote a history of the state, beined to keep her to the Union. and would have been glad to be Chief Justice of the United States, a not overweaming ambition, considering his distinction at the bar. His son John A. McMahon of Davion, O., was one of the Democrats in-Congress Kaig, is now a Democratic Congressman from Mary-land. The elder McMahon, nearly blind and long in retirement, died only two or three days before the accidental suicide of his brother in law, Cement L. Vallaudigbam.

-Among the crapks that parade the Brooklyn Bridge in all weathers is a sour visaged old woman in ill fitting clothes of rusty black, who has a violent dislike for po-licemen. The officers on the bridge have a way of casually getting in her path if they see her coming, and when she finds berself confronted by the detested blue coat and brass buttons ahe makes a wide circuit, jab-bering furiously, and goes on, muttering to herself until she reaches the entrance, where she draws out a notebook and fully records the incident. Occasionally abe goes to tapt. Ward of the bridge police, and lodges complaint against his men, individually and collective-ly, alleging all kinds of misdemeanors against them. another crank who once in a while calls on the Captain is a sallow woman of about 40 years, who is known to the employees of the bridge as "the astronomer," from her way of carrying her head high and scanning the cables and towers in an imperion; and business like way, saif they were her personal property. She visits the Captain to ask for a place on the police force

Ireland's Two Banners

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In connection with the correspondence under the above caption, which I read in The Sun of Saturday, 4th inst. I, as an Irishman, interested in the subject, wish but a little space to say a word or two. Your carrespondent, James Burks of Tomp kinsville, S. J., who is undoubtedly a Korman-Irishman or or an Irishman of Norman ancesters—the De Burgos—who became more Irish than the Irish themselves, quotes two or three of the Irish poets in proof of the assertion that the green is the historical and poetic hauner of Ireland. Now I have in my scrapsook some posms written by a well-known u living Irish poet bearing on the same subject, from which I select the following teres:

God bless the green forever, though the cycles of the Though dimmed its ancient spiendor is, and stained with blood and tears.

The the banner of dear Ireland—the flag our fathers When the Roman foe from sire and they chased in days

"Oh, long before Columbia's shore by Spanish foot was ing ere savage Britain felt old Rome's avenging And I when the eagles of old Rome soured o'er a con-The green streamed out defiantly, in freedom's light unfuried.

"Long ere the Christian banner topt the towers of and long ere martial France was swayed by sceptre of And long ere Albien's pirate red first Cared upon the The amburst flamed on Ireland's hills and swept the

The verses quoted are from the nea of T. O'D. O'Cal-inghen, and, from the poetic standpoint founded, it is manually on index, prove that Ireland had two ban-ners in ancient time—the greek and the amburst. 254 TENTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY, March 6, 1808. A Judicial Opinion.

Press Brooking Life.

Daughter (noking un from her novel)—Papa, in time
of trail what do you suppose brings the most comfort
to a stan? Papa (who is District Judge)—An acquittal, I should

The Tammany Waltz, by Miss Henrietta Markstein, is pleasing and lively music. The dedication

to the Mayor is proper, of course.